

**A FIELD REPORT ON  
FAUNA AND FLORA OF  
DIHING-PATKAI NATIONAL PARK  
LOCATED ON DIBRUGARH AND TINSUKIA DISTRICT OF ASSAM**

**Submitted to the Dept. Of Botany  
Nandanath Saikia College , Titabar**



**Submitted by -**

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## CERTIFICATE

I have to pleasure to certify that Mr./Ms. ....*Nayana Borah*.....  
a student of B.Sc. 4<sup>th</sup> semester in this Department participated in  
the field study tour to Dihing – Patkai National Park on 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>  
June, 2022 for partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree  
of Bachelor of Science under our Dept. guidance. This report  
made by him was checked and verified by me.

*M.L. Dutta*  
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Head, Dept. Of Botany  
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*Examined  
28/06/2022*

## PREFACE

Dibrugarh university have incorporated "Field study" in the syllabus of B.Sc. 4<sup>th</sup> semester , Botany Department keeping in view of such an educational study we visited "Dihing-Patkai national park" which is situated between Dibrugarh and Tinsukia District of Assam.

The field study report contains all records of educational study under taken by the students of Botany Department of N.N. Saikia college during the session 2021-2022.

Finally , I thought i have taken special case to give a correct account , there may be some mistakes. So, i seek apology for my unwilling mistakes, if there may be any , in my description.

With thanks,

Mr./Ms. ....*Nayana Borah*.....

B.Sc. 4<sup>th</sup> semester

Dept. Of Botany

N.N. Saikia college

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the very outmost, I would like to express my respectful gratitude to the HOD of the Botany department and thank to all the professor of Botany department for showing extreme kindness and providing me guidance throughout the whole field study trip. It has been my privilege to learn about field study under such scholarly persons.

I am highly thankful to Dr. M. L. Dutta (HOD), Department of Botany and all the Faculty members for their support, encouragement, valuable suggestion, remarks, and genial atmosphere during the field study period.

I like to thank Almighty God, for giving good health, mental peace, and strength to pursue this study and finally I wish to express gratitude to my family members for their love, moral support and invariable care throughout the entire study period.

Lastly, I express my sincere gratitude to my friends for their constant encouragement and help at that trip.

With thanks,

Mr./Ms. Nayana Borah

B.Sc. 4<sup>th</sup> semester

Dept. Of Botany

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## INTRODUCTION :

Educational excursions are of great value for a student of science. The theoretical knowledge earned by a student about living things such as plants and animals remains limited and incomplete. But if the student study these living things in their natural habitat the knowledge will be increased. Therefore to acquire complete knowledge about the natural habit, habitat, animals and plants which are found in a particular area of climate and physical condition, one must go through their natural existence and in their natural environment.

As a science of living beings it has a wide range of study. So one cannot summarize all these things at a time. So an area is selected with a time limit to study the habit, habitat, temperature etc. Such specific study help us to record different habit and habitat of various plants and animals and also to understand the ecological interaction prevailing in the area.

## SELECTION OF THE PLACE °

In course of our field study tour we visited Dehing Patkai National Park and wildlife Sanctuary. Dehing Patkai is a National Park in Jinsukia and Dibrugarh Districts of Assam. Dehing Patkai national Park has a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. It is a mainforest. The climatic conditions of this national park is more suitable for plants and animals.

On 9<sup>th</sup> June 2022 we arranged our two days field tour to Dehing Patkai National Park. We started our journey at 7 am from Mariani railway station in Ledu Intercity express. We arrived from Makum station to forest guest house. Then we took rest for some time in the guest house.

At 3 pm after the lunch we started our first visit to the Digboi Centenary Museum. We observe in the museum the first oil well, which was found in 1889. The well was 202 meters depth and rate of the oil production 909 litres per day. The well was ceased in 1927 and we observed the whole formula of oil refinery

and the piping code of the oil pipe. We observed in the museum the machinery system and different types of vehicle which was used in oil refinery of Digboi during that time. After visiting the museum of Digboi oil refinery we went to Digboi war Cemetery. We observed the cemetery of soldiers which died in second world war. After that we returned to our guest house. At 6 pm we took tea and took rest for some time and ate dinner at 9. Pm.

After dinner we went to sleep. Next day morning we wake up at 6 am and took tea at 7 am after tea we took breakfast at 8 am. After breakfast we went to Dehing Patkai National park at 10.30 am. After we reached the National park we collect some flora of the park with the aid of our kind teachers. Dr. Maalakhmi Dutta, Dr. Nazim Farid Islam and Dr. Pranab Bhattacharya for preparation of Herbarium sheet. After collecting the specimen we observed the Dehing Patkai National Park, we saw different types of plants in the park. It is a rainforest, so mainly Holong is found in this national park. and in



fauna. the wild cat is found.

after observing the national park we went to see a waterfall which is situated near the national park.

## STUDY - AREA :

Dehing Patkai National Park is a Park in the Tinsukia and Dibrugarh district of Assam, India.

## FLORA OF DEHING PATKAI :

The flora of this region is very unique, rare and diversified groups of plants. Many plants species of herbs, shrubs and trees of various size are seen in the forest. Several exotic species of orchids, abundant ferns, epiphytes, wild banana, climbers and lianas are found in the forest habitat. Important tree species are Mekai, Dhuna, Udijan, Naham, Sam, Koth, Bheer, Hollong, Au Tenga, Different species of Dimora etc envelope the forest. Hollong tree, which is the state tree of Assam is found here.

## FAUNA OF DEHING PATKAI :

The rich biodiversity of Dehing patkai include about 46 species of mammals, 283 species of birds, 276 species of butterflies, 70 species of fish, 71 species of reptiles and 70 species of dragon flies that are found scattered within the Sanctuary. The most common mammal species that are encountered in the Sanctuary are hollock gibbon, slow loris, pig-tailed macaque, stumb, tailed macaque, capped langur, asian elephant etc.

It is only Sanctuary or National park in India which is have to seven different species of wild cat - tiger, leopard, clouded leopard, leopard cat, golden cat, jungle cat and murred cat.

## DISCUSSION :

Dehing Patkai National Park is magnificent paradise of many flora and fauna. But unauthorised use of the forest by people is very complex. Dehing Patkai national park is known as Jeypore rainforest. The rare fauna found in the region include Chinese Penguin. We also found deforestation by the people for house hold purpose.

To maintain the biodiversity of the national park we should have to save valuable plants and animals rare species.

## CONCLUSION :

Field study is one of the most valuable source to acquire knowledge. We have to acquire knowledge from anywhere of our daily life.

BACON says "Traveling, in the younger age is a part of experience." The field study which we have undertaken helped to realize the reality of statement made by BACON.

During the field study we have studied various plants and animals. It is really interesting to learn biological world around us.

In course of our field study we found various plant species and animals.



